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JH 11/10/08
THE CLAIMS

Claims 1, 11, 36, 42, 43, 82-88, and 90-93 are pending in the instant application. The following is the status of the claims of the above-captioned application.

1. (Previously Presented) A method for determining the mode of action of an antimicrobial compound, comprising:

(a) detecting hybridization complexes formed by contacting at least one nucleic acid sample, obtained by culturing cells of a *Bacillus subtilis* in the presence of at least one sub-inhibitory amount of an antimicrobial compound having an unknown mode of action, with a plurality of nucleic acid sequences corresponding to genes of the *Bacillus subtilis* cells, wherein the plurality of nucleic acid sequences is contained on a substrate, wherein the presence, absence or change in the amount of the hybridization complexes detected, compared with hybridization complexes formed between the plurality of nucleic acid sequences and a second nucleic acid sample obtained from the *Bacillus subtilis* cells cultured in the absence or presence of a standard compound having a known mode of action, is indicative of the similarity of the mode of actions of the antimicrobial compound and the standard compound; and

(b) assigning a mode of action for the antimicrobial compound based on the similarity of values assigned to the hybridization complexes detected in (a) based on the relative amount of hybridization to a second set of hybridization values assigned to the hybridization complexes formed from the second nucleic acid sample.

2-10. (Cancelled).

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the antimicrobial compound is a member of the class of antimicrobial compounds that inhibit cell wall synthesis, interfere with the cell membrane, inhibit protein synthesis, inhibit topoisomerase activity, inhibit RNA synthesis, or is a competitive inhibitor.

12-26. (Cancelled)

27. (Cancelled).

28-33. (Cancelled)